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The Future of Sectionalism.

To all appearance, the contest for the Presidency in 1896 is practically narrowed down to a race between a candidate locally Northern, and supposed to represent ideas or interests corresponding to the locality, and a candidate locally Southern, and supposed to represent ideas or interests in like manner corresponding with a preponderance of chances in favor of the former. The result will probably be the success of the Northern candidate, elected exclusively by Northern electoral votes, as against the Southern candidate receiving only Southern electoral votes. In any case, however, we seem destined to have what will, in respect to the circumstances of locality and political action, bear the appearance of a sectional President—who, to such as look no farther, will be subject to that imputation.

The sectionalism to be deprecated is not that which consists in the accident of residence, but that which appears in the administration of the officer. Its existence and extent can only be determined by time and investigation. Politicians and party journals will be inclined to try and convict beforehand; nay, even to sentences, and carry their sentence into execution. Violent alarm and desperate measures have already been spoken in case Mr. Lincoln is elected upon one side, and would, perhaps, be upon the other, in case the prospects of Mr. Breckinridge were somewhat improved. These terrorists, however, are not entitled to much respect. There is nothing to be feared beyond the circles of placemen, office-seekers and waiters upon the party providence, from the election of Mr. Lincoln; nothing from that of Mr. Breckinridge. The Union, if it deserves to stand, will bear any President that its majority of the people of the States see fit to elect. If it is necessary for the continuance of this nation that its Chief Magistrate come from any particular section of the same, the sooner it is disbanded the better.

Nor by the coming election, however it may eventuate, is there reason to dread that injustice will be done to persons, or injury to proprietary rights, on its account. It pleases politicians, because it adds to their importance, to treat rights as the gift of laws and constitutions, and therefore, reproachable. By throwing themselves into an imaginary breach to resist the repeal of some right, which they assume to be in danger, they acquire vast consequence. Now beside the fact that interests founded upon right, are, in themselves, irreproachable, they may be safely set down that there is not a single important, economical interest in any one section of the country which is not so intimately allied to the interests of all the others as to be out of danger of damaging attack, either from legislative power or executive influence.

There is, however, that in the present state of things which, taken in connection with the history of the past quarter of a century, would seem to indicate that the Presidential election of 1896 will be, in an important sense, the beginning of a new political era. The numerical preponderance of the Northern States—a preponderance which will be increased by the census of this year—will come to be practically understood; and in all future questions of party policy will be recognized as a governing element. In the decision of all issues to which a sectional aspect has been given—where Northern interests are made to appear antagonistic to Southern interests—the North will govern; and in all elections where the policy or the ambition of the South is set up against that of the North, the latter will be successful. The direction which the election of a Northern President, by Northern votes will give to the party mind of the country will render this inevitable.

It may be said that we are predicting the inauguration of sectionalism in the Government, to continue as long as the Union shall remain in existence. On the contrary, we are predicting the dawn of a new and better nationalism. The experience of more than three-fourths of a century has failed to develop any other subject of local concernment capable of giving origin to party divisions. Take away slavery, and there is this Union, politically, no North, no South, no East and no West. We are all the same people, and no law or measure of policy which the Government shall adopt, that is beneficial to one part, will not be so to all.

The effect of this will be to present to the South the alternative to withdraw from the field of national politics all those questions which have entered in the name of slavery, or under a pretense of danger about to accrue to Southern institutions, or to have them decided according to the ideas which the North happens to entertain. Claims of special protection to Southern rights will meet no indulgence; claims of politicians to special consideration, on the score of the peculiar character of the interests they represent, will scarcely be recognized. There will be no encouragement for the South to agitate in respect to slavery; and as the initiative of all preceding agitations have come from that quarter, there is some ground to hope that we shall see the last of them. This will be no loss to the South; but rather a gain. The severest blows that have been dealt against slavery have come from that quarter; the worst weapons for its destruction have been forged in Southern arsenals, and if the slave tenure or the safety of the "peculiar institution" have ever been put in jeopardy, it has been as the direct consequence of their having been thrust by Southern politicians into national politics, where they do not belong. It is Southern politicians who have dangerously tampered with Southern interests; and by far the greater share of the anti-slavery feeling in the North is simply reactionary upon the arrogance of the claims and pretenses of Southern agitators.

Slavery—a purely domestic affair, depending not upon positive law, but upon the necessary conditions of the society where it exists—has nothing to do with politics, and its removal from the political field, while it will benefit all who are interested therein, will present to Southern politicians the alternative to abandon it as the central point of their party system, or remain forever in a minority. So long as they continue it, the North will control; when they abandon it the whole Union will stand upon the same ground, and Northern supremacy will disappear. They who know them the most intimately, will question least how they will die.

From this point, we may look forward to

a time when national parties, in fact as well as in name, may have an existence. Hitherto, for many years, the nationality claimed has been only a pretense; and we have a right to be glad over the chapter of accidents that has unveiled the actualities of our political condition. Instead of the establishment of a Northern domination to continue through all future time—as many profess to apprehend—there will be room for a basis upon which to found parties upon questions of national policy, the only ones of which cognizance should nationally be taken. Out of these agitations, therefore, which to timid people seem so ominous, there is ground to hope for peace to come; and that the question which every body has asked, "When will this tiresome, useless, senseless slavery agitation come to an end," will be answered.

The Republican Men-Tob.
We are pleased to learn by those queer specimens of Republicanism—the *Gazette* and *Commercial*—what a charming, harmless man Mr. Lincoln is on the slavery question, and how tenderly he is going to deal with it when elected. The *Gazette* endows him with a string of negative qualities that would admirably fit him for the office of major-domo of a harem. He is not at all opposed to the increase of slave States; in fact rather likes it; is much attached to the Fugitive-slave Law; would not by any means have slavery abolished in the District of Columbia, and is particularly strenuous that the negro shall be kept in an inferior condition; the more inferior the better he will like it, of course. Really, we find the irrepressible conflict slipping from our fingers just as we thought we had it sure.

The *Commercial*, which is celebrated for its remarkable ideas on political and other subjects, is convinced that Mr. Lincoln is really for popular sovereignty and non-interference on the slavery question in the Territories, and that in his celebrated contest with Douglas in Illinois, Lincoln was really striving to oust Douglas from his popular-sovereignty hobby, and get his own long legs astride the saddle.

It rather puzzles one to know what the content is all about. It seems to us that, according to this, the Republicans are only the trespassers on the grounds of the other parties. They have no visible means of support, and are making night hideous and the heavens unsavoury with their coal-oil, without excuse. They make themselves out to be vagrants, and Judge Lowe ought to send them up for thirty days, just enough to carry them over the election. Here would be material on which he could indulge his habit, which the felix clavis will stick out in spite of all this conservative meal. The Southern bird is too old to be caught by sprinkling that kind of fresh bait on its tail. The Illinois wolf may take to his bed and cover his ears with a night-cap, and feign a delicate condition, but the Red Riding Hood of the South can see what great eyes he has got, and they know what that great mouth is for. They know his irrepressible appetite for the woolly favor, and are not going to let him come within reach of their colored lambs.

The Public Works.
The Ohio State Journal publishes an official statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Works for the three quarters ending August 15th. We have before stated the deficiency of the first half of the year. The receipts for the third quarter were \$106,618.58. The expenditures for the same period were \$106,304.97, leaving the net revenue for the quarter \$313.61. The expenditures for the three quarters were \$310,020. The receipts for the three quarters were \$278,591, leaving a deficit of \$32,429.

The Legislature appropriated \$24,000 and the revenue of the public works for their repairs. This will reduce the deficit to \$8,429, which has got to be made up on the quarter ending November 15, or it is safe to say that it will not be made up by the revenue, though it can possibly be put off will be covered over the future. Also, the structures that last spring imperatively required rebuilding, have been left to Providence, because all the means were required to repair the extraordinary damage from flood.

All damage has become extraordinary now, and under the system, any hard season will result in extraordinary damage. It is singular that people who insist that it is the Public Works are put out of the control of the State, they will run down, can not see that they are now running down as fast as the natural decay will run them; and that all the State does is to allow an army of political rate to exhaust, in impotently following up extraordinary damages, the revenue which, in private hands, would put them in good order, and beyond the reach of the regular failures which, in the Public Works vocabulary, are called extraordinary casualties. The Public Works are now, practically, abandoned by the State. It refuses to appropriate what the Board affirms to be indispensable to put them in reliable condition. All it does for them is to pension a political organization upon them.

Southern Birds Driven to Northern Latitudes.
Secession seems to be a migratory bird, and with habits the reverse of all other birds. It has left the South, and just as cold weather approaches it makes its appearance north of the Ohio. Now there is no secession in the South, except now and then a croak in the far off sand-barrens of South Carolina, or over the "oyster fundum" of Accomac. Even in Kentucky, almost within sight of our city, Mr. Yancey sings the most loyal Union songs. But he comes over the border, and straightway Richard is himself again. As if his foot was once more on his native heath, he reverts to his normal condition, a full-blown secessionist.

Why this change? Why should Mr. Yancey be a conservative Union man on the south side of the Ohio, and a Constitutional secessionist on the North side? Is it that secession can frighten the Bell-Everetts on this side, while on the other, the Bell-Everetts frighten the Democracy out of their secession? The change of tune is not flattering to our people.

The Old War-Horse of the Accomac.
Governor Wise has been making a speech at Norfolk, the field where Douglas declared his passion for administering hemp to secessionists. The Governor's voice is still for war. Retirement has not tamed him in the least. "Age can not wither, nor custom stale his infinite variety." He has by no means beat his sword into a plow-share, but flourishes it even in his dreams, like Don Quixote among the inn-keeper's wine-skins. He is not going to wait for a declaration of war, and he is only going to draw the sword in the defensive.

"So soon as the war, already declared against my State and my section, shall be actually commenced by the election of a Black Republican President, I stand ready to draw the sword of defense."

But he is not going to wage any diuinion war. He goes for secession and war strictly within the Union.

"I would not yield my right to the Union any more than I would yield my right to my negro property. No! I would keep both the Union and the negro, and fight to the last preserve and maintain all my rights to both."

He advises the States not to wait for one another, "not to stand on the order of their going, but go at once." There is some doubt about Virginia, and in fact there is much doubt about any of them; but he thinks if they wait for some body to begin, it won't begin at all.

"As I have said, I will first appeal to Virginia for authority to fight under her banner. But if Virginia shall not meet the issue and come up to the mark of self-defense on her own part, I will look to North Carolina, I will look to South Carolina, to Georgia, to each Southern State in succession, and appeal to each for permission to fight under the eagle of her sovereignty. And I will advise each State not to wait for one another, but to go at once to the rescue and struggle for precedence and pre-eminence in the work of defense."

What a beautiful picture! The age of chivalry revived! Imagine Gov. Wise, with his cocked hat and plumes and stripes on his trousers, going about and offering himself and his sword to each State in succession, like the Knight of La Mancha, salving forth and tendering his lance for the relief of any damsel in distress!

But he thinks Florida peculiarly adapted to begin. Capital ideal! So remote from danger! And she must be suffering so from Abolitionists and other Southern wrongs! What an impregnable position the Governor could take up in the Everglades! Nobody will disturb him. Let him go at once, and make a Billy Bowlegs of himself! Here is the plan of the campaign:

"Any one State, even the smallest, can make the battle and win the victory. And if the unaided—if the gallant little Florida will alone take up the standard of war, and levy an army, I will enlist in that army, wherever it shall be raised, and we will see then, whether the 'black dragons' can execute their threat of coercion. If ever the issue comes, I hope to meet him in the field where the *ultima ratio* of States is to be tried."

This is better than good! To take to the Florida swamps, and from these defy the short-legged Douglas, who would be mired at the first step! Glorious strategy! Inimitable General! Imagine Douglas, laden with the halberd with which he is going to hang the secessionists when Lincoln is elected, clauding round with his coat-tail in the swamps, while the long-legged Wise, with sword uplifted, comes skipping from bog to bog and falls upon him! We never have appreciated the Governor before! We knew not what a treasure of military strategy we had. Florida is the place for him. Let him not wait for the election, but go at once!

Humors of a Voluntary Fire Department.
At Toledo, a few days ago, a fire burned down about eighteen buildings, within 300 feet of the dock. They have a fire department in Toledo, which is splendid on parade. The Times of that place accounts for the interrupted performance of the fire, by saying that the City Council has taken the heart out of the fire department, by refusing a company permission to go to Perryburg, to a fireman's tournament, we suppose—and by prosecuting some of them for lending their hose. So, we suppose, as the heart has been taken from the firemen, no water can be expected from them, and the buildings will have to burn. Some thing should be done to restore their heart, if it has such an effect on their delivery.

Singular and Painful Accident in Tennessee—A Man Killed and his Wife Dangerously Wounded.—A correspondent writing from Decaturville, Tennessee, under date of the 14th inst., gives the following particulars of a terrible calamity:

As some negroes were passing the road leading from this place to Perryville, this morning, near "Rushing's Creek," they were attracted by the cries of a female, and upon examination found near the road a woman lying by the fire with her husband, both confined by a log across them. It appears that they were returning from a dance, and had built the fire near a dead tree, which caught fire (after they had fallen asleep), and burning off near the ground, fell against them, breaking both the neck and the back of the man, and the woman the man almost instantly. Upon interrogating the woman, we learned that the tree had fallen across them several hours before, and that her husband lived long enough to tell her what to do, and he was very much distressed. She said she could call no longer, for some one to come to her relief after her husband died, not being able to extricate herself. She also stated that her maiden name was Watts, and that her husband's name was Jefferson Kelly; that they had been married about three months, and were going across Tennessee River where corn was cheaper.

A Man Severely Whipped in Alabama for Sympathy with the North.—An "Abolitionist" in other words, an unpopular man, named Bagley, near Uniontown, Alabama, was apprehended on the night of the 12th of October, on a public road, and whipped by individuals in disguise, for having uttered the following language to a respectable citizen: "If the Union is dissolved, and a political war ensues, I will be damned if I do not go North, under my market and fight against the South; there is no one here that I care a damn about any way, except my wife, and I can very conveniently carry her with me. My folks are all North, and I will be damned to hell if I don't fight against the South as long as there is any necessity for it." Afterward a public meeting of the citizens of Uniontown was held, and the chastisement of Bagley cordially approved. A resolution was also adopted denouncing the editor of the *Selma (Ala.) Sentinel*, for an attempt, as the resolution asserted, to make political capital out of the affair.

A Young Man Impaled upon a Pitchfork.—Robert Brown, an estimable young man of South Grove, Ill., was impaled upon a pitchfork, upon which he accidentally jumped, a day or two ago, and died almost instantly.

WREATH OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.
The *Vicksburg Whig* says, in a late issue: "It has been estimated that the taxable wealth of Mississippi, in land and negroes, for the year 1890, will amount to the handsome sum of \$653,000,000. The estimate for the County of Warren is put down at \$19,000,000. Hinds is put down as the richest county—her estimate being \$20,000,000. Lowndes comes next—\$20,000,000. Yazoo and Bolivar, \$20,000,000; Madison, \$20,000,000; Marshall, \$22,000,000; De Soto, \$20,000,000, etc., etc."

STAMPED BY SLAVES.—Eight slaves escaped from Accomac County, Va., last week, in a sloop, but were subsequently recaptured on Assateague Island; they were all taken back, and six of them were sold to a more Southern destination.

HOME INTERESTS.
Clothes removed and repaired, 120 W. Sixth.
Clothing renovated and repaired, 59 E. Third.
Patent Ramee'd Shirt Collars at Madison's Hat-store, 42 Fifth-street.
A. A. EYSTER, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Nos. 243 and 271 Central-avenue.

MARRIED.
HILL-MCGOWAN.—At the house of the bride's father, in Cincinnati, October 22, by the Rev. Dr. Isaacson, Dr. E. E. Hill, of New York, to Miss Helen E. McGowan.

DIED.
BAGLEY.—On Monday morning, Oct. 22, after a lingering illness, Mr. Joseph Bagley, aged seventy-two years and eight months.
The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence on Syracuse-st., between Fourth and Fifth.
Pittsburg, New York and St. Louis papers please copy.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.
Engraved and Printed, S. A. and Presses, De La Rue Stationery and Engraving.
Wholesale and Retail, H. H. SHIPLEY & SONS, (Successors to H. H. Shipley & Co.), 123 West Fourth-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
YOU CAN SAVE YOUR MONEY by buying your
BONNET AND VEIL REMOVALS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS
—OF—
J. LE BOUTILLIER & BROS.,
1214-x 210 West Fourth-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
I have the largest and best selected stock of FURS ever offered in Cincinnati, of every kind and quality. None but the genuine article sold, and all warranted free from moth, or any other imperfection.
D. F. HAYES,
144 WALNUT-STREET,
CINCINNATI.

DEFENDERS OF THE UNION.
The Defenders will attend at their Headquarters, corner of Court- and Central-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, October 23, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Let every Defender be on hand. Time wasted. By order of the Commandant.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.
J. E. CONKLIN, Test Medium, of New York, a highly accomplished and successful medium, and convincing the seeker for truth of the reality of intercourse between the living and the (so-called) dead. Room No. 5, third floor, of Carleton Building. Hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.

FOURTH WARD BELL AND EVERETT ATTENTION.—There will be a meeting of the Club (Third Ward) on TUESDAY EVENING, October 23, at seven o'clock, at their Hall on Front-st., between Race and Elm. A personal attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. By order JACOB PAINTER, Pres't.

ATTENTION! HARRISON CONTINENTAL.—You are hereby ordered to meet at UNION HALL, on THIS TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock. By order of Lieut. J. T. WHEELER, Commandant.

NOTICE—A LEVEE WILL BE held in the Franklin Hall, commencing TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of liquidating a debt incurred in erecting the Monument over the late John L. Gainer. Address will be delivered each evening of the Levee. Admission 10 cents.
P. S.—J. H. Clark will deliver the opening address.
J. H. CLARK, Sec'y.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The citizens of the Twentieth Ward, at Freeman's Hall, on THIS TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7 o'clock, to consider the question of the extension of the Peckham Railroad to the vicinity of the Postoffice.
Thomas Mitchell, John W. Mitchell, Charles L. Matthews, J. C. Collins, John T. Smith, [Ch. Times.]

THOUGH IT MAY SEEM that there is no doubt of the fact that Prof. Woods' Hall, near the corner of Third and Elm, is a fine building, and one that is growing in value, and by a few applications kept from falling off. There is a time, when persons who had lost their hair were compelled to wear wigs or to let their hair grow long, and there is no longer any necessity for wigs or gray hair. Woods' Hall, near the corner of Third and Elm, is a fine building, and one that is growing in value, and by a few applications kept from falling off. There is a time, when persons who had lost their hair were compelled to wear wigs or to let their hair grow long, and there is no longer any necessity for wigs or gray hair. Woods' Hall, near the corner of Third and Elm, is a fine building, and one that is growing in value, and by a few applications kept from falling off. 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